

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR  
VOL. CXXXVI No. 44

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1915.

Daily by Carrier or Mail, 60c  
A Month, Single Copies 5c.

## SQUADRON ENDS 3 DAYS' SESSION BEFORE BIGGEST OF ALL CROWDS

'Convention on Wheels' Proves  
Most Remarkable Event of  
Its Kind in History of Al-  
buquerque.

### HANLY BEARS DOWN HEAVY ON SOB STUFF

Auditorium of High School Is  
Packed to Its Capacity at  
Final Demonstration of Pro-  
hibition Orators.

Before one of the largest crowds ever assembled in Albuquerque—a crowd that filled every seat in the high school auditorium and formed a deep fringe against the wall in the rear and on the sides of the hall, former Governor Frank Hanly of Indiana brought to a close the three days' session of the Flying Squadron—a series of meetings which has no parallel in the history of this city and which is part of one of the most remarkable movements that the United States has ever known.

The most noteworthy fact about the "convention on wheels" was that it brought together in a common cause men of every shade of religious and political belief, men who had nothing else whatever in common, men who had lived lifelong grudges and who had barely spoken to each other for years. Democrats and republicans vied with each other in making the meetings a success. Protestants, Catholics and Jews spoke and prayed for the achievement of the purposes for which the meetings were held. Whatever may be said of the merits of the movement for nationwide prohibition, there is no doubting the intense earnestness of a large and formidable element of the people of Albuquerque in the belief that it is a righteous cause, nor the determination on their part that it shall succeed.

The meetings in retrospect.

At all the meetings held here, there was, as was to have been expected, a predominance of women; but at the same time the number of men who attended all the meetings was large, and the close attention paid by the masculine portion of the audience to the utterances of the orators was marked. Men and women from every walk of life combined to make up some of the most cosmopolitan gatherings ever assembled in this city.

The fame and ability of the speakers who composed the squadron undoubtedly had much to do with the size of the audiences, but there was no doubting that those who heard the addresses were overwhelmingly in sympathy with the cause for which the orators spoke. To deny that a very decided impetus was given to the prohibition movement in Albuquerque by the efforts of the members of the Flying Squadron would be to refuse to look facts in the face.

It is probable that a retrospective glance at the series of meetings by those who attended all of them would result in a verdict that high tide was reached on the second day of the session, when Dr. Carolyn Geisel and Rev. Ira Landrith were here. The crowds yesterday were larger, but it would be impossible for anyone to work audiences to a higher pitch of enthusiasm than did the speakers on the second day. This is no disparagement to the speakers who were here on the other days. They were all able and eloquent, but the combination of Dr. Geisel and Dr. Landrith seemed to be a particularly happy and a specially effective one.

**Hanly's Handicap.**

Former Governor Hanly was, with the possible exception of Rev. C. M. Sheldon, the best known of all the orators composing the squadron, and it was in some measure due to this fact that the record-breaking crowd was out last night. The Indianan possessed all the zeal and earnestness of those who had preceded him, but an unbiased review of his effort last night compels the statement that certain handicaps under which he seemed to labor rendered his speech a disappointment to many of those who heard him.

In the first place, the speaker seemed to be struggling under a weight of gloom which nothing would lighten. From first to last there was not a cheerful utterance to put his hearers in a pleasant frame of mind. He didn't even get fighting mad—he was merely plunged in the depths of despondency. A voice strongly suggestive of the anti-climatic circuit-rider preaching tales of fire and brimstone and the worm that dieth not did much more to heighten this effect.

Then again, the former governor gave the impression that he was striving for dramatic effect. As a solo artist he was a conspicuous success, and many impressive women and a few men were seen to sneak their

handkerchiefs to their eyes and heard to give a surreptitious sniffle as he bore down heavily on the story of the convicted highwayman who had been sent to prison through the direct agency of the Demon Rum, whom the speaker, then governor, gave back to his wife and child. One goddess recalcitrant in the rear of the hall was seen to break for the door during this harrowing recital, exclaiming as he went: "Let me out—he's breaking my heart!"

**The Music.**

A review of the remarkable meetings of the last three days would be incomplete without favorable mention of the men and women who contributed the musical features of the various programs. Daniel V. Poling and William Patton on the first day, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Butler on the second day, and Vera K. Mullin and Iris E. Robinson yesterday and last night not only scored heavily but undoubtedly had a large share in the success of the meetings.

Miss Mullin's clear soprano voice was undoubtedly a distinct feature of the meeting last night. Her rendition of a prohibition song set to the music of "Annie Laurie," stirred the big audience to its depths, and a song given as an encore was no less effective. Miss Mullin is a concert singer of wide reputation, and like practically every other one of the members of the squadron, is making the long and arduous trip in advocacy of prohibition at a great financial sacrifice.

**CLUB ROOMS ARE CROWDED AT AFTERNOON MEETING**

The largest crowd that has attended any of the afternoon meetings of the Flying Squadron, packed the two large rooms of the Y.M.C.A. club yesterday afternoon to hear Oliver W. Lewis, of Chicago, formerly a member of the Illinois legislature, open the fireworks for the last day of the session. John F. Simms presided, and after prayer by Rev. C. A. Foreman two vocal solos were beautifully rendered by Miss Vera K. Mullin, of Winchester, Ind., the soloist of the third group of the squadron.

Mr. Lewis proved to be a vigorous and pleasing speaker, and had his audience with him from the beginning. The indictment against the liquor traffic, he said, contained two main counts, on both of which it stood convicted. The first was that it was in violation of sound economic principles and the second that it was diametrically opposed to good government.

Advocates of the liquor traffic, he declared, had abandoned every argument except that it was necessary for business prosperity and that its abolition would throw a large number of men out of employment. The same argument, said the speaker, could be applied with equal force in behalf of the perpetuation of organized burglary, for the man who manufactures the jimmy with which the window of a store is forced and the manufacturer of the "saw" which is used in blowing open the safe, both have to make a living for themselves and their families.

Mr. Lewis related an amusing incident that had happened recently during an address that he made in Troy, N. Y., when he appealed to his audience to know if anybody could tell by the American saloon, a little chap who was one of a number of school children present, he said, held up his hand and replied: "They turn out good boys!"

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Lewis made an appeal for financial help for the campaign of the Flying Squadron, and a substantial sum was contributed by those present.

## MEXICO CITY MAY BECOME NEUTRAL GROUND DURING FACTONAL WAR

Villa-Zapata Government  
Readily Agrees to Such Sug-  
gestion Made by Washing-  
ton Representatives.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NOW UP TO CARRANZA

Such Agreement Would Pre-  
vent Likelihood of Inter-  
vention by United States or  
Other Foreign Power.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, April 1.—With the hope of securing permanent protection for the 25,000 foreigners in Mexico City, the United States government has proposed to the Villa-Zapata forces and to General Carranza that the Mexican capital be declared neutral and outside the field of operations hereafter in Mexico's civil war. The Villa-Zapata forces have agreed to the proposal and are willing to evacuate the city as soon as a similar agreement is obtained with the Carranza authorities who are now being negotiated with.

On General Carranza depends also whether or not the effort of the United States to neutralize the railway between Mexico City and Vera Cruz shall succeed, as the Villa-Zapata officials have likewise given their assent to this proposal.

**Plan for Capital Control.**

State department officials decline to discuss the status of the two proposals beyond saying that they still were under consideration. The plan with respect to Mexico City contemplates an arrangement whereby order would be maintained there by a local council, made up of prominent residents selected by mutual agreement between the opposing factions. The capital would not then, under the terms of the proposed agreement, be subject to further attacks, nor would there be any more changes in government until a central government had been established.

**Washington Encouraged.**

Officials and diplomats here who are conversant with the details of the plan are much encouraged by the prompt acceptance given to it by the Villa-Zapata authorities and are now hopeful that General Carranza can be persuaded to do likewise. Duval West, personal representative of President Wilson who, it is understood, will confer with General Carranza at Vera Cruz in the next few days on the Mexican situation in general, probably will assist American Consul Silliman and Canada in their efforts to secure Carranza's approval. Later, it is understood, Mr. West will go to Mexico City to talk with the Brazilian minister concerning the situation.

**Should Appeal to Factions.**

Should the capital be declared neutral much of the apprehension for the safety of foreigners would be removed and the famine menace eliminated. Since such a step would lessen the likelihood of complication with foreign powers, the plan, in the opinion of American officials, should appeal to all Mexican factions.

No important engagements were reported to the Washington authorities from any source today, dispatches saying that comparative quiet prevailed along the border and that the Mexico City situation was unchanged.

**Tax Problem Complicated.**

The Brazilian minister at the capital advised the state department that taxes on mining property in lower California were payable at the capital or at Chihuahua, money deposited in any American bank to the order of the treasurer-general of the defunct government being acceptable for that purpose. The department had inquired if Governor Carranza of lower California was subject to the orders of the Mexico City government, various owners of American mines there having been puzzled as to how to meet their tax obligations because of confused conditions in Mexico. The status of Governor Cantu was not defined in the reply.

**Minor Merriweather.** The young American arrested by Villa officials on a charge of counterfeiting and who was later released, has complained that his personal effects and the money which caused his arrest were confiscated. Merriweather entered the territory controlled by Villa carrying a considerable amount of so-called Monclova currency used by Carranza supporters, which the Villa officials require to be revaluated. Merriweather asserted that this was done on written order of General Angeles.

**DIES FROM ATTACK BY HIS INSANE SON**

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
San Francisco, April 1.—Warren S. Dusenberry, former district judge at Provo, Utah, died today of injuries resulting from an attack made upon him by his son, Grover, with an axe, February 11. He was 79 years old.

The son, who admitted attacking his father in a quarrel, was committed to an insane asylum at Pkiah, Calif.

**Oil Inspector Exonerated.**

Denver, Colo., April 1.—The special committee to investigate affairs relative to the conduct of office of state oil inspector, held by James Duce, submitted its report to the house today. The report says nothing was found to show that Duce is "other than competent and qualified." The report suggests changes in the law to "protect the public against adulterated, bad oils and products therefrom."

## TWO AMERICANS ARE MURDERED BY CARRANZISTAS NEAR MEXICO CITY

Turkish Citizens Executed in  
Torreon Under Villa's Or-  
der Against Circulation of  
Counterfeit Currency.

### FORCED LOAN MADE ON GERMAN MERCHANTS

British Consul Is in Doubt as to  
Treatment of English Sub-  
jects in Monterey and  
Guadalajara.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
El Paso, Tex., April 1.—The killing in Mexico of two Americans, a couple which hitherto has not been made public, was made known today. It is, it is reported here through Juarez, Texas, and reported that about two months ago Baron Smith of Houston, Texas, and Roscoe Billings, a cowboy, address unknown, had been killed a few miles north of Mexico City by Carranza troops who sought to secure their cattle. Atkin, who said he was present, escaped, it taking him two months to reach the border here.

**Executed by Villa's Order.**

Two Turkish citizens, Salomon Nigri and Rafael Perez, were executed Tuesday at Torreon in accordance with General Villa's late decree of death to all those implicated in circulating counterfeit Mexican money. Details of the execution of the two Syrians who were merchants of the Mexican city were received here today by Luis Nigri, brother of Salomon, who at once notified state department agents here and sent an appeal for the protection of the bodies and the deceased merchants' property to the Turkish ambassador at Washington.

Nigri said that the two merchants had displayed their money before the Villa officials who declared it good. Shortly after the soldiers arrested them in their store and shot them without delay.

**Forced Loans Not Lifted.**

According to German consular advice forced loans have not been lifted from German residents of Monterey, nor virtually at Guadalajara. At the latter city the forced loan was lifted but taxes increased to a point which more than equaled the proposed loan of 2,000,000 pesos.

At Tepic City it was said that many Germans, including the German consular agent, had been forced to pay levies. At Monterey an out and out levy was also enforced. It was not made known whether other foreigners had been included.

The British consular chief here, who previously had secured assurances that British subjects would be protected at Monterey and Guadalajara, has had no advice, for several days, American state department agents declared that nothing had been said in recent advice.

George C. Carothers, the American representative to the Villa faction, is with General Villa at Torreon.

In British advice it was stated that the Villa officials at Saltillo, Coahuila, had imposed a loan of 10,000,000 pesos on Pavez and company, a British concern. The same company complained that initial subjects would be obligated at Monterey and Guadalajara when members of the Spanish colony of the Torreon district were expelled and their crops confiscated by General Villa.

**CARRANZA FORCE  
IN SONORA CUT  
OFF NEAR BORDER**

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Douglas, Ariz., April 1.—Col. Miguel Samaniego's Carranza force which raided the Mochizuma district in northern Sonora, but was unable to return to Agua Prieta on account of a Villa garrison which had been drawn about the town, is now reported to be near the juncture of the Arizona, New Mexico, Sonora and Chihuahua borders.

The force is said to be reorganizing in Canon Bonita, a wild canyon in that district, preparatory to making another endeavor to enter Agua Prieta.

Arrivals here today from Guasavi, Sonora, brought accounts of a disastrous defeat of Samaniego's forces the day after they took Mochizuma two weeks ago. About 200 of the Carranza troops are said to have been killed, many of them being drowned in attempting to cross the Rio Grande.

**DIES FROM ATTACK BY HIS INSANE SON**

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
San Francisco, April 1.—Warren S. Dusenberry, former district judge at Provo, Utah, died today of injuries resulting from an attack made upon him by his son, Grover, with an axe, February 11. He was 79 years old.

The son, who admitted attacking his father in a quarrel, was committed to an insane asylum at Pkiah, Calif.

## CIVILIANS OF RUSSIAN CITY LEAD LIVES OF UTTER MISERY

Bennett Tells of Typical Case  
in Lowicz; Jewish Mother  
Distracted Over Son's Ill-  
ness and Loss of Money.

### DISCIPLINE OF GERMANS PREVENTS ALL LOOTING

Lights and Shadows of Army  
Life in Dead of Winter Are  
Graphically Described by  
Special Correspondent.

(This is the first article of a new series by Mr. Bennett on the subject, "Into Russia with the German Army.")

(BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT)  
Copyright, 1915, By The Chicago Tribune.  
Lowicz, Russia, March 5.—Mrs. Czernikowski, who must have been pretty once, but what with many children and recent troubles now seems old before her time, enumerates her woes in an even tone of lamentation that conveys both heavy grief and dull resignation.

She is a Jewess and there is a kind of old Testament cadence in her recital of the trials laid upon her—or is it an echo of Shylock's wailing in the sunlit Venetian square that I catch in her weary sigh-song.

"Ten thousand rubles gone," she begins when we exchange confidences—"ten thousand rubles gone and the house in Kalush burned! Our son Samuel in New York—from him we have had no word since the war came.

**Afflicted Son.**

"The high-born can see for himself the state of our son here—the affliction of the limbs. And my man, he is never well—the heart of him is not strong. Two of the children are with my sister-in-law, two more with an uncle, and three with me here. We, too, are afflicted.

"This is not our house. Our house was in Kalush—the house that is burned. So the high-born can see that for all that was said by the soldier who brought him it is little we can do for him. We with 10,000 rubles gone!"

Always she winds up with the rubles, and sighs heavily "Krieg! Krieg! schrecklich!" Then she hurries away to answer the questions of the boy who is struggling with the "affliction of the limbs."

"The story you may hear a dozen times in a week these days—home destroyed, savings lost, families dispersed, or the remnants of families huddled in quarters in strange towns. Aye, "Krieg! Krieg! schrecklich!"

**In Reduced Circumstances.**

The Czernikowski had lived in Kalush and evidently were well-to-do folk there. Their present quarters on a second floor overlooking the wide square that the Germans have regained, Hindenburg platz, comprise two living rooms and a kitchen.

I have been their star boarder for the best part of a week, and from cold tolerance have been advanced to the position of one who, if not a friend of the family, is at least not an enemy. They interest me, for their anxious existence is typical of the life of the distracted civilians of this invaded region.

My introduction to them was not auspicious.

After I had for two nights shared an undecorated bedroom with a purely platonic porcelain stove a soldier loomed in the doorway with the message, "I am ordered to take you to a room with glass in the windows."

**People Are Tricky.**

He was carrying his rifle. I casually asked him why. "Many of these people are tricky," he said. "When the back is turned they think they can do as they please. But when you talk to them with the rifle on your shoulder they understand that orders are orders. So I take 'my lady' along."

We gathered up my belongings. I did not like to leave the window curtain that had served for coverlet, but the German army's rules as to loot are so strict and explicit that I had no desire to do a thing which, though it seemed justifiable to me in view of an uncertainty of finding more bed-clothing, might place me in a dubious position.

"The system," in other words, had put the fear of the Lord into my heart, and I had never forgotten what a captain from Munich had said to me at Laon, in France.

We had been dining with the staff of General von Heeringen in the old abbey which for many years has served as the prefecture of the department of the Aisne. It is situated on the heights of a town forever memorable to Americans as the birthplace of Father Marquette, and it is full of beautiful things.

**Looting Unethically.**

The captain, who in civil life is a dealer in pictures, had pushed his chair back from the table and was talking of German discipline, especially as it applied to loot. He leaned forward and caught up a pretty bit of china.

"You see that plate," he said, "Well, let us say that you are a German officer. The plate appeals to

## WAR INTEREST IS NOW CHIEFLY IN SUBMARINES AND THE CARPATHIANS

British Flying Squadron Con-  
tinues Attacks on German  
Bases Where Under-water  
Craft Are Building.

### RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE SHOWS NO RELAXATION

Forces Are Continuing to Press  
Toward Plains of Hungary,  
While Increasing Activity Is  
Shown in Poland.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
London, April 1 (16:35 p. m.)—While the German submarines continue their activity around the coast of Great Britain the naval wing of the royal flying squadron keeps up its attacks on the German submarines which are being built at Hoboken and on the submarine base at Zebrugg.

The Germans have added two more steamers to the long list of merchantmen sunk off Beachy Head. The victims this time were the French steamer Emma, which was torpedoed yesterday without notice, nineteen of her crew going down with her ship, and the British steamer Seven Seas went to the bottom this afternoon without warning, eleven of her crew being drowned.

**Losses Not Consequential.**

The British losses already reported for the week ending March 31 were five steamers. A sixth vessel was torpedoed but reached port. During the week, however, 1,550 vessels entered and sailed from British ports. So, except for the deplorable loss of life, the damage done was not considered excessive.

On the other hand the British have no means of ascertaining the nature of the damage done by the bombs dropped at Hoboken and Zebrugg, although it is believed that two of the underwater craft lying at the Moles of Zebrugg were damaged.

**Minor Operations Only.**

Beyond these attacks the official reports contain little news today, and that which they do give relates only to operations of minor importance. Mine warfare has been continuing at various points in the west and at other points there have been artillery duels and occasional infantry attacks but nothing that has in any way approached the proportions of a battle.

In the east the armies stand about as they were. The fighting in north Poland has been a desultory character, both sides apparently having given up any idea of advancing for the present. In central Poland, however, the Russians are showing a certain liveliness.

**Offensive on the Rawka.**

The German official reports for the last two days have noted attempts of the Russian troops to resume the offensive on the Rawka river, while Vienna tonight reports a severe attack by the Russians in the vicinity of the Polica river, which they claim to have repulsed.

These movements doubtless have been undertaken to prevent the Austrians and Germans from sending reinforcements from this front to strengthen the armies which are trying to hold the Carpathian passes against the onslaught of the Russians who daily report the capture of a large number of prisoners, but who apparently are making very slow headway in the operations against Lukow and Ussok passes. The Russians also are slowly pushing the Turks back in the Caucasus.

Belgrade has again been bombarded by Austrian guns, while Austrian airmen have dropped bombs on Cetinje, the Montenegrin capital.

The operations of the allied warships in the Dardanelles are still in a state of abeyance.

**STRUGGLE INCREASING IN EASTERN WAR ZONE**

Vienna (via London, April 1, 10:40 p. m.)—The Austrian war office gave out the following statement tonight regarding the progress of the campaign:

"In the East Beskids the enemy during the night attempted several attacks in the Latorova valley, which were repulsed. Between Lukow ridge and Ussok pass the fighting continued."

"Near Inowolod, on the Pilica river, strong Russian forces this morning attacked our troops. After they had reached the entanglements the Russians were driven back with considerable losses."

"In the southern war theater there has been no change."

"The open town of Orsova having been bombarded, we replied by bombarding Belgrade."

**ARTILLERY DUELS ON WESTERN BATTLE LINE**

Paris (via London, April 1, 11:25 p. m.)—The following official statement was issued by the French war office tonight:

"There have been artillery duels at different points along the front in the Western district. To the west of the forest of Leprieux we have occupied the village of Eys-en-Haye and have

It is pretty enough, but after all it has no great value.

"You say you will send it home to your wife as a souvenir of these fighting before Laon. Suppose discovery follows. A year in a fortress then! O no, my friend, the German army does not look with favor on this souvenir business!"

So I left the window curtain behind me.

The soldier swung the truckload onto his back as if it were a favor to be allowed to do so, and led me down Hindenburg strasse, across the platz, through a cobble court, up a flight of stairs on the outside of a house, through a kitchen, through a living room where the sick and the well of the Czernikowski family were more or less huddled, and into a large, cold front room where there were two single beds and the twin brother of the porcelain stove from which I had just taken a chill farewell.

**No Fire in Store.**

Into that room he summoned by lifting one finger the head of the house of Czernikowski, and he remarked to him in peremptory German:

"No man is to sleep here except this boy."

Mr. Czernikowski made an abject bow in reply, pulled his shoulders, which seemed constitutionally deprecatory, a little closer together, and lifted the palms of his hands in an outward gesture. He wore a long black caecum and a black skull cap, and his grayish red beard came nearly to his middle.

He was very pale and, except that he had a mild bad pleasant eye, he might have gone on to play the part of Shylock without at all outstriking one's sense of the fitness of things.

In a tone which, like his bearing, was deprecatory, he began what I judge was a speech of protest, whereupon the soldier again lifted the admonitory finger and said: "It is strictly forbidden to any man to sleep here, except this boy."

At this the cowed figure was swiftly convulsed with deprecation, and the soldier bent a commanding eye on the white porcelain stove.

"Fire, here," said he, whereupon the wife of Czernikowski, who was not so deprecatory, and whose fluent silence no admonitory finger could silence, averred, not without a threat of tears, that there were no coals to be had for another fire, that it was all she could do to find fuel for keeping a fire in the room where the sick son lay, and that in her understanding of things there were no hens in the world that lay eggs of coal.

**Coals Not to Be Had.**

At this my commanding general plainly lost a little of his grip on the situation, scratched his blonde head, and said that nevertheless there must be a fire, and took his leave.

But there was more, and I went shivering to bed. The next day the soldier, who was a willing soul, came to see whether there were aught I needed. I pointed to the white marble in the corner of the room, whereupon he resumed his conference with the Czernikowski family.

Convinced at last that they could not with coals out of the sky, he again scratched his blonde head and said he would see. In an hour he returned, bearing on his back a sackful of coals he had wheeled out of somebody at the supply station in the freight yards three-quarters of a mile away.

Inasmuch as this soldier was orderly to three other correspondents, and had endless fetching and carrying to do, I thought his act emphatic.

**Summary of War News of Yesterday**

"An important success" over the Germans along the west bank of the Niemen river is reported in the latest official statement issued by the Russian war office, which adds:

"In the Carpathians our offensive continues with very substantial results."

Petrograd describes the difficulties which are being encountered by the Russian soldiers—deep snow, precipitous and forests fortified with well-entrenched—and declares that notwithstanding these the Russians have been dislodged from their trenches and the Russians have captured a series of fortified heights in the Beskid mountains.

The Austrians official communication asserts that in the eastern Beskids several attacks by the Russians were repulsed and that the Russians had received a check on the Rukava river in central Poland.

The Russian claims also embrace the defeat of several Austrian battalions which, having crossed the frontier and advanced in the direction of Chailu, where they fortified a position, were surrounded and partly exterminated, 1,500 of the survivors being captured.

The western war zone remains comparatively quiet, artillery duels being the feature of the campaign there. The armies have been at work, both British and French, with the object both of reconnoitering and doing as much damage as possible to German bivouacs, submarine and aviation bases and stations.

German submarines have destroyed two more steamers, the British Seven Seas and the French Emma, both off Beachy Head. The attacks on these vessels are said by the survivors to have been without warning and many lives were lost.

A Berlin wireless dispatch, probably semi-official, describes as slender the British report that the submarine which sunk the steamer Falaba, a few days ago, gave the passengers no time to save themselves. It is asserted in this dispatch that the submarine was forced to withdraw quickly on account of the approach of other vessels, and was for this reason unable to assist in the work of rescue.

Premier Asquith has temporarily taken charge of the British foreign office, Sir Edward Grey having been compelled to take a short rest.

**ARTILLERY DUELS ON WESTERN BATTLE LINE**

Paris (via London, April 1, 11:25 p. m.)—The following official statement was issued by the French war office tonight:

"There have been artillery duels at different points along the front in the Western district. To the west of the forest of Leprieux we have occupied the village of Eys-en-Haye and have